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*The American Constitution.* By F. J. STIMSON. New York: Scribners, 1908. 8vo, pp. 259.

This is a series of eight Lowell Institute Lectures delivered in 1907. The central theme is the liberties of the people and the Constitution. In these days when governmental interference and regulation are making such rapid strides this volume is of especial interest as coming from one who, unlike so many lawyers, has carefully studied modern industrial conditions and still looks with great apprehension at a movement which he believes in many cases threatens liberties of the most vital fundamental importance.

*Journeys of Observation.* By T. A. RICKARD. San Francisco: Dewey Publishing Co., 1907. 8vo, pp. xvi+255+vii+130.

The observations of a mining engineer on trips into two representative mining regions of Mexico and southwestern Colorado, describing industrial conditions, geological structure, mining methods, and metallurgical practices which were found there. Abundant and excellent illustrations are included.

*Christianity and the Social Order.* By R. J. CAMPBELL, M. A. New York: Macmillan, 1907. 8vo, pp. xvii+284.

This volume by the author of *The New Theology* who declares that he "regards socialism as the practical expression of Christian ethics and the evangel of Jesus" is "an attempt to show the correspondence between the principles of Christianity and those of modern Socialism," and maintains "that the practical end which alone could justify the existence of churches is the realization of the Kingdom of God, which only means the reconstruction of society on a basis of mutual helpfulness instead of strife and competition." In his opening chapter on "The Churches and the Masses" the author declares that "the two outstanding features of life today are the decline of the churches and the rise of socialism," and he sees in this decline of one set of institutions and rise of another "simply the revival of Christianity in the form best suited to the modern mind." Keeping in mind his purpose to show what primitive Christianity set out to realize, and how nearly its practical aims coincided with those of modern socialism the author gives four chapters to a study of the Kingdom of God as conceived in Jewish history and primitive and present-day Christianity. He finds that the early Christian preachers did not know of any other gospel than that of universal brotherhood on earth, and concludes that while primitive Christianity was not identical with the socialism of today still it was far nearer to that than to the official Christianity of today. "Indeed we may say that its aims and purpose were so nearly akin to those of present-day socialism that the latter may without the least exaggeration be described as the inheritor of the true Christianity." There follows a discussion of the socializing of natural resources and industry with suggestions for carrying this out, and in the last two chapters on "The Socialized State" is described what is already under way and may fairly be expected as a result of the forces at work toward the moralization of our social organization. The book is a most welcome sign of the growing recognition on the part of the church of the responsibility under which it lies of applying its Christianity to the solution of present-day industrial problems.